

BOTH COMMITTED SUICIDE.

FANNY LEDUCKY AND HER MOTHER DIED TOGETHER.

The Mother Had Threatened Several Times to Kill Herself, and the Daughter Always Answered that She Would Do So if Her Mother Did--So When Pain Drove the Mother to Take Her Life the Daughter Carried Out Her Threat.

Some time during Tuesday night two women whose love for each other had become the most that the world held for either committed suicide together. They were mother and daughter. They dwell among unacquainted neighbors and far from the one member of their family who lived in this city. They had no friends or even acquaintances near them, and the circumstance of their lives had grown gradually so small that they lived only for each other.

The old woman was an invalid and suffered from neuritic pain in her head. So long had the trouble distressed her that she would sometimes threaten to kill herself, saying that the doctors had done her no good, and that no relief from the suffering could be expected to come. When her daughter heard the threats she usually answered them smilingly and incredulously:

"If you did, mother, I should have to go with you. There are only the two of us, you know." Nobody would have thought of the danger to them any more than the daughter did, but the old woman suffered continuously and was unable to sleep, and desperation finally drove her to carry out her threat. So after making careful preparation for death she hanged herself, and the daughter, who had incredulously promised to follow her, cut an artery in her left arm and bled to death in an adjoining room.

Mrs. Antonio Leducky was the mother, and her daughter was named Fanny. They were Bohemians, and came to this country from Prague thirty years ago. Six months ago they moved into the tenement house at 280 East Eighty-seventh street. They occupied a small apartment, consisting of four rooms, on the first floor.

The daughter, who was a graduate of the University of Music in Prague, gave piano lessons and worked during the summer months at making passementerie. She had pupils enough during the winter and work enough in summer to support herself and her mother in comfort. Besides what she earned, there was still some money in the mother's possession which had come from the estate left by her husband when he died in Prague.

None of the neighbors who lived in the house with the Leduckys had ever known them. They never spoke to any one in the house, and their manner was always such that nobody had ever attempted to interfere with them. In the summer months the door of the little sitting room would stand open until some of the tenants stopped near it in the hall. Then it would close, shutting in the mother and daughter, who seemed satisfied with the privacy of the room. The mother would sit in the room until the daughter came in, and the daughter would sit in the room until the mother came in. The mother would sit in the room until the daughter came in, and the daughter would sit in the room until the mother came in.

The mother and daughter were heard by the neighbors in the tenement house late on Tuesday evening. After the music ceased there was silence in the room until the mother and daughter singing in the room. But excepting the occasional visit of one of Mrs. Leducky's sons, who lives in the city, and of the daughter's pupils, few persons ever disturbed the mother and daughter in their seclusion.

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WORK ON THE TARIFF BILL.

THE WOO SCHEDULE AGREED TO ON A BASIS OF ABOUT 40 PER CENT.

Chairman Wilson Said to Have Yielded to the Demand for Free Wool--To Be Rewarded With a United States Judgeship for Any Service It May Cost Him.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.--If the new tariff bill is completed on schedule time, it will be given out for publication on Monday next. The members of the Ways and Means Committee were in session all day at the Capitol. The committee has temporarily abandoned its basement consultation room and now holds its sessions in the more convenient apartments on the main floor. All of the members of the majority were present, and before the day closed it was unofficially announced that the wool schedule, which is a compromise between the Mills and Springer bills, was finally agreed upon on a basis of a duty of about 40 per cent. It is said that Representative Wilson, of Massachusetts, who is a manufacturer of fine wools, made a vigorous protest against many of the provisions of the wool schedule, which was covered by the members of his own party. Representative Wilson has also yielded to the demand for free coal, which will probably result in his retirement from Congress. It is said that Mr. Wilson realized from the outset that he could not favor free coal if he intended to continue a Representative in his own State. The situation in his own State, which is hostile to free coal, was explained to the President by Mr. Wilson, and the latter admitted that he was in a most embarrassing situation. He realized that, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and leader of the Administration forces in the House, it would be rather awkward for him to be obliged to oppose free coal. It is well known that Mr. Wilson is a poor man and is dependent upon his salary as Congressman. The President is fully aware of this, and it would require a great personal sacrifice for Mr. Wilson to advocate free coal, and he also learned from other sources that if Mr. Wilson took that attitude he would probably be defeated for reelection to Congress. It is not known, however, whether Mr. Wilson will accept the tariff bill as outlined by the Administration, which shall go through with a free coal provision in it. It is also desirable that Mr. Wilson stand squarely up for all of the recommendations of the Administration.

THE PRESIDENT'S DUTY. The President's duty to the Administration and the personal sacrifice he will make by reporting the free coal paragraph, it is said that the United States Judge, made vacant by the death of Judge Bond, has been promised him. That Judge Bond has been promised him. That Judge Bond has been promised him.

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DAVID H. CROWLEY FARDONED.

He Will Be Released from Sing Sing on Nov. 23, After Serving Seven Months for a Burglary.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.--Gov. Flower has filed his order on granting a commutation of the sentence of Police Sergeant David H. Crowley of New York City.

Crowley was convicted in May, 1888, and was sentenced to imprisonment at Sing Sing for seventeen months for a burglary. The commutation under which he will be released on Nov. 30 reduces the sentence by about two years and four months, and is granted upon the recommendation of Recorder Smyth, who sentenced him, and of District Attorney Nicol, who took part in the prosecution. The application for commutation has been very carefully considered by the Hon. George B. Sikes, the Hon. Elihu Root, the Hon. Joel B. Erhardt, Daniel E. Sikes, and John L. Davenport.

David H. Crowley was sentenced by Recorder Smyth in the Court of General Sessions on May 18, 1888, to 17½ years imprisonment at hard labor, after a trial which lasted four days. He had been indicted for a burglary in the East Broadway, on the morning of April 25, 1888.

Crowley was a police sergeant and went to the Sing Sing prison on May 18, 1888. There he met Miss Morris, and at 2½ o'clock in the morning he helped her into the room on the top floor of the building. He then went to the door and was not in by the door. He then went to the door and was not in by the door. He then went to the door and was not in by the door.

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HARD CANNONADING AT RIO.

MILLO CAPTURES FORT LAJOE AND MAKES PROGRESS ELSEWHERE.

He Is Thinking of Bombarding the City After Giving Forty-eight Hours' Notice--Fleets Are Well Positioned to Meet the Last, and Is Making Every Preparation to Defend the City--Mello Expects to Have the Form of Government Decided by Popular Vote--Accident at Fort Villagran.

LONDON, Nov. 23.--A Times despatch dated Rio de Janeiro on Nov. 17 says: There is heavy artillery fire daily. Many shots struck Villagran and Fort Lafoe, which were much damaged. On last Saturday an officer and several men were killed in the latter by the bursting of a shell.

The heavy gun at Sao Jao has been dismounted. The fire from machine guns now makes parties of the city dangerous. Many casualties occur in the streets.

"Belligerents" consider it impossible to take further steps for the protection of the lives and property of foreigners. The commanders of the foreign war ships here consider that Admiral Mello is inclined to bombard the city after giving forty-eight hours' notice.

The general feeling of foreign residents here favors letting both sides proceed without further interference.

Admiral Gama confirms the statement that Admiral Mello intended to wait until the end of the revolution, and then take a vote of the country on restoring the monarchy.

"If it is not possible to succeed in the defense of the city, and declares that he intends to fight to the last. He expects to gain a victory over the rebels."

The financial position of the Government is difficult, as the treasury is empty. The declaration that Pernambuco is in a state of siege shows the spread of the rebels' movement.

AMERICA HER NAME IN WAR. Brazil's Second Cruise Is Nearly Ready to Sail.

Senator Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister, gave the cruiser Britannia a new name yesterday by filing a certificate at the Custom House to the effect that she has been sold to the Brazilian Government, that she will hereafter sail as a public ship of Brazil, and that her name is now Britannia.

The cruiser Britannia was a vessel of the United States Navy, and was named after the United States. She was captured by the Brazilian Government, and was now being used as a public ship of Brazil.

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HENRY FENNO STARTS EAST.

A Detective Has Charge of Him and Brooklyn Wants to See Him.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.--Henry Fenno, who is wanted in Brooklyn, N. Y., for forgery and grand larceny, was arrested here to-night at the Lakeview Hotel.

Fenno had been living at the Lakeview Hotel, Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Virginia Hotel. Detective Joseph Bagnarello of Brooklyn says that Fenno's forgeries in New York and Brooklyn will amount to \$100,000. He was taken to-night at 11:30 o'clock by Bagnarello.

Fenno contracted to publish a book about the Brooklyn Fire Department, and did publish it. A certain circulation was guaranteed, and he was permitted to solicit subscriptions. When he had got \$8,000 he was to put it in bank, and leave it there until his portion of the contract had been completed.

Fenno banked the money, but drew it out again. It is said and got away. This \$8,000 was not, it was said, the total amount he got on the scheme, for a lot of subscription money was never banked, and his total alleged stealings on this deal are not known.

Another charge against Fenno is made through some similar deal, the details of which are not known here, in connection with more of the New York municipal office. Fenno was charged with having forged a check for \$5,000, which was cashed, and with the proceeds of which he got away.

Henry Fenno was the manager of the company which came to Brooklyn a couple of years ago, and undertook the compilation of a book entitled "The Eagle and Brooklyn," and "The Brooklyn Fire Department."

The latter was issued about a year ago, and the former about six months later. The company had pretentious offices in the Brooklyn building, and employed a corps of editors, reporters, and artists. Fenno lived in good style in the St. George Hotel, and was well known about town.

Both publications proved failures, and the company made an assignment soon after. "The Eagle and Brooklyn" made a few sales, and Fenno has been interested in similar publications in Baltimore and other cities.

Fenno came here with letters of introduction from Superintendent Hyman and the Mayor of Philadelphia. He has been living at the St. George Hotel, and was well known about town.

Fenno confessed, and appeared very penitent. He said he was tempted by the devil to do the things he had done, and was now responsible for his actions. He said he was not responsible for his actions. He said he was not responsible for his actions.

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